

CHINA



MAIL

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXVI. No. 5156. 號七十月正年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1880.

日六初月二十年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSZ & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HEDEN & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ROBES.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HOB. W. KESWICK, Esq.
E. R. BEILIO, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SARBOON, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MULVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.
E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 3½ per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Bank.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£150,000.
Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 3 " 2 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£465,250.

RESERVE FUND.....£20,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Agents.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Entertainment.

HONGKONG TEMPERANCE HALL.

THE NEXT ENTERTAINMENT will be given

THIS EVENING,

THE 17TH JAN., 1880, AT 8.30 P.M.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of COLONEL STUART, R.E., LIEUT. COLONEL HALL, R.A., and LIEUT. COLONEL GEDDES, 27th INFANTRY.

AN EVENING IN FAIRYLAND with

"PROFESSOR" HILLO

Who has kindly consented to appear, and will produce some new Illusions never before seen in the Colony.

Prices.

Front Seats.....One Dollar.

Second do.....50 Cents.

Hongkong, January 17, 1880. ja18

THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY

will perform

"THE SORCERER"

AT THE

CITY HALL THEATRE,

On FRIDAY,

the 23rd January, at 9 p.m.

Tickets may be purchased and places secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after SATURDAY, the 17th Instant.

Tickets, admission only.....\$2.

Do., admission and Book of Words (on entering Theatre) \$2.50.

For the Committee, R. LYALL.

Hongkong, January 14, 1880. ja24

"OUR BOYS"

COMEDY COMPANY,

will arrive per S.S. "Tracer"

on or about the

20th JANUARY, 1880.

The Company will have the honour of

giving

THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY

IN HONGKONG

prior to proceeding to Singapore.

The FIRST PERFORMANCE will be the

SPARKLING COMEDY, in Three Acts.

"A LESSON IN LOVE."

GEO. NORVILLE,

Business Manager.

Hongkong, January 12, 1880.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THÉOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX:

Quarts.....\$17 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints.....\$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21fe80

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr O. GRABE in our Firm CEASED, by Expiration of Contract, on the 31st of December, 1879.

Mr O. GRABE will Continue to Sign our Firm until 31st May of 1880.

Mr GUSTAV FISCHER has been Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this Date.

E. MEYER & Co.

Tientsin, 1st of January, 1880. fe2

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr LEONHARD STAEL in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

HESSE & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3se80

Intimations.

SEALED TENDERS

will be Received by the Undersigned until Noon, on MONDAY, the 19th Instant, for the SUPPLY OF FIREWOOD, LIME, FIRECLAY, BROOMS, BAMBOO BASKETS, CHARCOAL (Chinese), to H. M. Naval Yard.

Further Particulars may be obtained on Application.

J. BRENNER, Naval Storekeeper.

H. M.'s Naval Yard, Hongkong, 9th January, 1880. ja19

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

FINAL DIVIDENDS for the Year 1878, viz., Tls. 15½ per SHARE, 1½ % on CONTRIBUTORY PREMIA, are now Declared.

Warrants will be Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th Instant, until which Date the Transfer BOOKS of the Company are Closed.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

J. KENNARD DAVIS, Acting Secretary.

Shanghai, 7th January, 1880. ja19

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

Shanghai, January 3, 1880.

AN ELEVENTH RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TAELS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on 12th January, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, 19th January.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 19th January, inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.

fe7

G. FALCONER & Co.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, December 20, 1879. ja20

Intimations.

HONGKONG RACES, 1880.

In consequence of the Change of Date of the RACE MEETING—the Date of the CLOSING OF THE ENTRIES IS CHANGED from WEDNESDAY, 21st January, to SATURDAY, 24th January, 1880.

By Order,

L. B. FRIEND, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, January 16, 1880. ja18

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has returned and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS.—No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

Hongkong, December 8, 1879.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLAKE has Returned from MANILA, and will Receive PATIENTS at his OFFICE, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, January 1, 1880. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Business of HEINEMANN & Co., SHIP BROKERS, will from the 1st January, 1880, be CARRIED ON under the Name of R. STEIL.

HEINEMANN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879. ja31

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "NAMO," Capt. WESTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 18th Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPIRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, January 13, 1880. ja18

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain TALBOT, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 20th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 16, 1880. ja20

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Company's Steamship "GLAUCUS," Captain T. JACKSON, will be despatched on or about the 17th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 8, 1880.

FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship "ESCAMBIA," Capt. WILDOOSE, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BIRLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 15, 1880.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "MENECLAUS," Captain E. BILLING, will be despatched on or about the 23rd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 15, 1880.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Company's Steamship "ULYSSES," Capt. J. A. GUARD, will be despatched on or about the 24th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 16, 1880.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "HECTOR," Capt. H. JONES, will be despatched on or about the 31st Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 16, 1880.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "HECTOR," Capt. H. JONES, will be despatched on

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUÉZ, SMAILLA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES.

BOMBAY, COLOMBO, MAHE, ST.
DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st January,
1880, at 11 p.m., the Company's
S. S. *PELLO*, Commandant PASQUALE,
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
10 a.m.
Cargo will be received on board until
Noon, Specie and Parcels until 2 p.m. on
the 21st January, 1880. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 9, 1880. j22

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. *SUMIDA MARU*, Captain
HUBNER, due here on or about the
19th Instant, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 24th Jan., at Day-
light.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at
the Office, up to 6 p.m. of 23rd January.
No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Kobe..... Cabin \$60. Storage \$15.
" Yokohama & Co. Do. \$75. Do. \$20.
NAGASAKI..... Do. \$150.
A Reduction is made on RETURN CABIN
PASSAGES.

CARGO AND PASSENGERS for Nagasaki
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's Office, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Hongkong, January 10, 1880. j24



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUÉZ, BATAVIA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED.
TERRANEO PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON,
VIA BOMBAY.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
BOKHARA, Capt. W. D. ANDERSON, will
leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 28th
Instant, at 11 p.m.

Tea and General Cargo for London will
be conveyed via Bombay without tranship-
ment, arriving one week later than by the
direct route. Silk and Valuables will be
transferred to the Calcutta steamer at
Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVEN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 15, 1880. j29

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF
TOKYO* will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 4th February, at 1 p.m., taking
Passengers and Freight for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2
p.m., the 3rd February. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 18, 1880. j24

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, Books, or
PAPERS will be thankfully received
at the Sailer's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.50.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH
at Shanghai and Hongkong, and at LAY,
CRAWFORD & Co., (Hongkong), and at the
China Mail Office.
Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT. Paris I.
and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal
8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN RITEL,
Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars
AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LAY, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

NOW READY.

FRONG-SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. RITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR BELIEFS. In three Lectures,
By Dr. E. J. RITEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs LAY,
Crawford & Co.,
Hongkong, Jan. 21, 1878.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS

OF

China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
KING, YELLO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS,
by
WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and
CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
DENNIS, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed
descriptions of important Sites and Monu-
ments, notes on the CLIMATE and general
TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its
neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES
and minute details respecting the rise and
progress and social characteristics of the
several foreign settlements. To these par-
ticulars are added summaries and statistics of
the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from
official returns, together with statements
respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EX-
CHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION,
DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY.
Hints, and recommendations to travellers,
giving full particulars of CUSTOM and mode
of proceeding to the less frequented settle-
ments are also included, combined with
notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode
of Living.

In addition to furnishing all particu-
lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong
contains an historical sketch forming a
chronological index of the chief events
which occupied public attention between
1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS,
Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the
passing of important ORDINANCES, the
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EXCELLENT
RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable
PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,
FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES
and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the
various steam companies' lines. It also
includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works
published in the English language upon
China and Japan, while a copious INDEX
at the end of the work affords a ready
means of reference to the reader.

To Let.

O BE LET, FURNISHED, from 1st
February next—"EXCELSIOR,"
ROBINSON ROAD. On view by appointment.

EDMUND SHARP,
Supreme Court House.

Hongkong, December 29, 1879.

TO LET.

FOUR-STORY HOUSES in Holly-
wood Road.

A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GO-
DOWN, Situated upon MARINE LANE
10. Possession from 1st December next.

Also, the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and
16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation
of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession
from 1st December.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LANE NO. 65, FIRST-CLASS
GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

Insurance.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF

MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £100,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

Insurance.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at
Current Rates. Considerable Reduc-
tion in Premium for LIFE Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. j2n80

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. j3n80

YANGTZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 206,370

TOTAL CAPITAL and AC-
CUMULATION, 25th
April, 1879.....Tls. 856,370

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. W. BOYD, Esq. WM. MEYER, Esq.
C. LUCAS, Esq. S. D. WEBB, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq.,
Agent.

8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be
annually distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the Premium
paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 10c80

Collected in PARLIAMENTS

BRITISH S. S. "CLAVERTON,"
FROM GLASGOW & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Steamer are hereby requested
to send in their Bills of Lading to the
Undersigned for countersignature, and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 15, 1880. j2

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glengyle* having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
by her and by the *Glengyle* from New York
are hereby informed that their Goods—
with the exception of Opium—are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns
of the Undersigned, whence and/or from
the Wharves or Boats delivery may be
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before
10 a.m. To-morrow, the 15th Instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
21st Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, January 14, 1880. j21

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Irregularly.

A H & Co. No. 3021/45, 5801/10, Order,
35 cases Colors, from Marseilles.

MF (in dia.) } No. 44, Order, 1 case Mer-
chandise, from London.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 15, 1880.

Volume Eighth of the

"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 2—Vol. VIII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Comparative Chinese Family Law.

Fa-Hien and His English Translations.

Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.

Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE."
Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 30
Vict., ch. 91).—Enacted by the "Queen's
Most Excellent Majesty," 20th
August, 1875.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to
Dr. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right
the Trade Mark Phosphodyne in Eng-
land, Australia, Africa, China,
Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A.D.
1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt,
and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY FOR
Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement,
Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostra-
tion, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive,
Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutri-
tion, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline,
and all morbid Conditions of the System de-
pendent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the
Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain,
Nerves and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing
Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and
Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Electric
Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous
Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart
Diseases, from whatever cause.

**IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VIS-
ITING OR RESIDING IN HOT
CLIMATES.**—Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa,
and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in
the most perfectly assimilable form the essential
Vitalizing properties of Phosphorus, which re-
vitalizes the Exhausted Functions of Life when
impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large
number of Testimonials from all parts of the
World, freely offered from private persons;
Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men
who are well known, speak of its marvellous
powers in Nervous Debility, Want of
Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases,
and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

CAUTION.—The name, Dr. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass
of each bottle, and the genuine PHOS-
PHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr.
LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England.
Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal
Proceedings will be taken against all Persons
selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle
bears the British Government Stamp, with the
words, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London,
England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable
Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FOR-
GERY.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,
OF BAY HOUSE, 32, GAIKID ST., LONDON,
ENGLAND,
(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of
Phosphodyne.)

Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any
Court of Law in London, England, and he re-
spectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the
Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right,
against Falsehood and Fraud.

A BASE FRAUD is being per-
petrated by the Advertisement
of a Worthless Imitation of Dr.
LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the
Newspaper Press of India and the
Colonies, the nature of which may
be guessed from the fact that the
originators of these Advertise-
ments DO NOT, AND DARE NOT
insert them in the Papers Publish-
ed in the United Kingdom, neither
may the Spurious Article, sought
to be foisted upon the Public
abroad, BE SOLD in the British
Isles.

PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so
named by Dr. R. D. LALOR in the year 1862.
The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at
Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864.
This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LALOR'S
Testimonials, the dates of which have been
fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867,
as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been
basely pirated by the Parties Advertising the
False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters,
with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine
"Phosphodyne" bears the Christian Aid
Bismarck, with Address, as above; also the Re-
gistered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE,"
to copy which is Felony.

**Appointed Agents for Dr. Lalor's
Phosphodyne in India and China.**
THOMAS & CO., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona;
SMITH, STANLEY & CO., and BATHURST &
CO., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA
& CO., Bangalore; RANGOON DISPENSARY, No.
215, Dalmeida Street; E. GILLON CO., Lahore;
J. LLEWELLYN & CO., Shanghai, China; HONG
KONG DISPENSARY, Hong Kong; and all the
Leading Merchants in India and China.

Copies of Dr. LALOR'S Prospectus, "THE
ORIGIN OF LIFE AND CAUSES OF DEATH" on the
Phosphoric Treatment, may be had on applica-
tion to any of Dr. LALOR'S Agents.

280078 1w 87 280082

Intimations.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

3j80 1w 52t 31d.80

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE **NORTON'S** MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthening of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

YARROW & CO.

(Late Yarrow & Hedley),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

9nov79 1w 52t 9nov80

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID
MAGNESIA.**

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London, And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

5up79 1w 52t 5ap80



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be
most effectual in curing either the dangerous malady of
the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-
cidental to the life of a man, or to those living in the
bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
against those evils which so often beset the human race,
such as, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to
cure all, deep and superficial ulcers.

These Remedies may be obtained from all respectable
Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised
world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
Holloway, 53, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
United States.

20ap78 1w 1t

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's
ESS, YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE
—and GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET; OLD
BROWN WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET
POWDER; FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORONA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English
Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout
the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
1, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—A White Rose on a Golden Lyre.—
31ma79 2

Mr. Andrew Wind,
News Agent, &c.
133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

Intimations.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by
KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,
which is quite harmless to Domestic
Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of
this Powder is extraordinary, and no one
need be troubled by these pests. It is
perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEA-
TING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious,
and fail in giving satisfaction.

Sold by all Chemists in small bottles
1/- & 2/6 each.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THIRSD
WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
Children.

TESTIMONIAL.
Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall, Gildersome,
Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir, I think it nothing but my
duty to inform you of the immense sale I
have for your Worm Tablets, which I may
justly say is enormous, and in every case
gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now
in stock two bottles containing the Round
Worms brought me during the last few
days by customers, one Worm 40 yards
long. I dare not be without the remedy.

Yours respectfully,
M. A. WALKER.
Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and
Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.
REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas fraud-
ulently imitations of this unsurpassed remedy
have been sold, I hereby request anyone
knowing of the vendor of the same to com-
municate with me; on conviction of the
offender a liberal reward will be paid.

40079 1w 31mch80

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**

(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
discovered of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it at all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for
coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-
rests those too often fatal diseases—
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diar-
rhoea, and is the only specific in cholera
and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in
neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
reports (December 1865) that in nearly
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS
BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered,
the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.
—"So strongly are we convinced of the
immense value of this remedy, that we
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Jour-
nal*, August 1, 1868, which states that Dr.
J. COLLIS BROWNE was the inventor of Chloro-
dyne; that it is always right to use his
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the
words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical
testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.,
and 11s.

9au78 1w 28t 91e80

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-
continuance of *Notes & Queries on
China and Japan*, has induced the pub-
lishers of this journal to issue a publication
similar in object and style, but slightly
modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and
Queries on the Far East*, is issued at in-
tervals of two months, each number con-
taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published
demand, and the circulation justify, such
extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage
paid, per annum, payable by non-residents
in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original
and selected upon the Arts and Sciences,
Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History,
Literature, Mythology, Manages and Cus-
toms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c.
of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the
Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East"
generally. A more detailed list of subjects
upon which contributions are especially
invited is incorporated with each number.
Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,
French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-
tuguese, are admissible. Endeavour
are made to present a resumé in each
number of the contents of the most recent
works bearing on Chinese matters. Great
attention is also paid to the Review
department.

Notes and Replies are classified to-
gether as "Notes" (head references being
given, when furnished, to previous Notes
or Queries), as are also those queries which,
though asking for information, furnish new
or unpublished details concerning the mat-
ter in hand. It is desirable to make the
Queries proper as brief and as much to the
point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August,
1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two
essays were sent in to compete for the best
paper on the advantages of Christianity for
the development of a State. All our learn-
ed societies should subscribe to this scholarly
and enterprising Review. It is a sixty
paged, bi-monthly, repository of what schol-
ars are ascertaining about China. The
lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is
alone worth the price of the Review. Ad-
dress *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern
Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the fol-
lowing notice of the *China Review*:—"This
is the title of a publication, the first number
of which has lately reached us from Hong-
kong, where it has been set on foot as in
some respects a continuation of *Notes and
Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction
of which useful serial a year or two ago has
been much regretted in Europe as well as
in China. The present publication, judging
by the number now before us, is intended to
occupy a position, as regards China and the
neighbouring countries, somewhat similar
to that which has been filled in India by the
Calcutta Review. The great degree of at-
tention that has been bestowed of late years
upon the investigation of Chinese literature,
statistics, and social developments, to say
nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the
accumulation of important stores of infor-
mation, rendering some such channel of pub-
licity as is now provided extremely desir-
able; and contributions of much interest
may fairly be looked for from the members
of the foreign consular services, the Chinese
Customs' corps, and the missionary body,
among whom a high degree of Chinese
scholarship is now assiduously cultivated,
and who are severally represented in the first
number of the Review by papers highly
creditable to their respective authors. In
a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the
Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of
honour is deservedly given, an excellent
summary is presented of the chronological
problems and arguments involved in con-
nexion with this important work. Some
translations from Chinese novels and plays
are marked by both accuracy and freshness
of style; and an account of the career of
the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh
century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra,
is not only historically valuable, but is also
distinguished by its literary grace. Beside
numbers of new books relating to China and
the East, which will be a useful feature of
the Review, if carried out with punctuality
and detail, we are glad to notice that
"Notes" and "Queries" are destined to
find a place in its pages also. It is to be
hoped that this opening for contributions
on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar
degree of literary zeal to that which was
displayed during the lifetime of its prede-
cessor in the field, and that the *China Review*
may receive the support necessary to insure
its continuance. The publication is intend-
ed to appear every two months, and will
form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every
day. The subscription is fixed at Four
Dollars per annum delivered in Hong-
kong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in-
cluding postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever
issued under purely native direction. The
editorial department is conducted by
Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and
competence have already been most fully
demonstrated. The chief support of the
paper is of course derived from the native
community, amongst whom also are to be
found the grantors and securities
necessary to place it on a business and
legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates
upon the most reliable information from
the various Ports in China and Japan,
—from Australia, California, Singapore,
Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented
by the Chinese,—consider themselves
justified

United States here. It was even hinted that remonstrances were to have been sent to Washington regarding the stubbornness of the Colonel, in not acceding to a demand made by Mr. Hennessy, to inspect the Consular records. To insinuate, however, that Governor Hennessy was in league with the "Chinese Ring" to oust Consul Mosby from his post, is sufficiently amusing, if not very logical, and shows the amount of interest taken in China affairs among American publicists at the present time. Even granting that Mr. Hennessy may have had more than one interview with Consul-General Bailey at Shanghai, that is not sufficient to prove anything more than the mere fact that Governor Hennessy was at the time intensely interested in the forms of American invoices and anxious for the prosperity of his new Opium Farm from Saigon and Singapore. But American papers will talk, whether they understand the facts of a case or not. We have heard it stated, but scarcely believe it, that obstructions have been placed in the way of Consul Mosby so far as his investigations into the alleged evasion by his predecessors of the Harbour Ordinance are concerned. Sufficient evidence had been obtained to show that payment of fees to the amount of about \$3000, had been evaded by the U. S. Consular officials; and this evidence was forwarded to Washington. Nothing further has been done by the Executive here in this matter, it is said, except that the archives of the Harbour Office are more carefully guarded than formerly. Whether this is a *quid pro quo* for the refusal of the Consul to permit an inspection of the Opium Invoices, we are not in a position to say. But if the public revenue has been lessened by the U. S. Consulate, to the tune of \$3000, it seems most desirable that every facility should be given to efforts to unravel the mystery as to how the thing was managed.

EUPHEMISM AND THE TABU.

(Communicated.)

The attention of the public has frequently been directed to the Euphemisms with which the colloquial languages of China abound. It may not, however, have been generally observed how great a bearing this avoidance of cacophonous sounds, and the delight in using words having a good meaning, has on the mythology and superstitions of a nation. As our thoughts have of late been running especially in this groove, we may perhaps dwell on the subject a little more at large. All nations seem to partake more or less in the avoidance of unlucky sounds; the older languages of India and Greece abound in euphemisms, and the folk-lore of modern nations reveals the same attempt to turn away ill luck by using words of good omen in the place of ill-sounding ones. To begin with India: the god Rudra (he who roars), who presided over tempests, was often known as Sarva, i.e., "the destroyer, the wrathful one." But though the title was so characteristic, the name Siva, which means "the gracious one," was often applied euphemistically to him in order to appease and reconcile him. To pass on to the Greeks, there is a word *aristeros* meaning "left, the left hand," and then metaphorically "bding ill, ominous," because to the Greeks as to the Romans the unlucky signs came from the left. Now, to avoid this word, another, viz., *eubaimos* was used in its stead. This word, as its derivation (from *eu*, good, and *baimos*, name, "of good name, honourable, of good omen") indicates, was of better meaning than *aristeros*, and came euphemistically to mean "on the left hand or side." Similarly the word *skatos*, a synonym of *aristeros*, and the same in meaning and etymology as the Latin *scelus*, meant "left, on the left side," then "westward, for the Greek sun turned towards the north, and so had the w. st on his left." And here the Greeks and Romans went hand in hand, leaving their brethren, the Hindus, to take another road; for in divining, the birds of ill omen always appeared on the left of the auspex, the birds of good omen on the right. As the *tabu* is but another branch of euphemism we may draw one or two examples from the folk-lore of the country whence the word has come. However much the *Tabu* or *Kapu* system may have been abused, it no doubt is originally a common law of the entire Polynesian family for guarding against the names of the sovereign, chief, or great men being ever used in ordinary conversation. To obviate this, certain syllables forming the names or part of the names of the chiefs, or temporarily suspended. Thus, to address an old example, the name of one of the kings being *Tu*, this word which means "to stand" was changed to *tia*, &c. The change of the word *ching* in Chinese from third to the first tone is, as already pointed out, due to the same system. The custom would seem at one time to have been all but universal. We find it existing not only in China and Polynesia, but in Timor, among the Dyaks of Borneo and the Kafirs of Africa. Concerning the Zulus, we read that there are several peculiarities which they share in common with the Polynesians, as e.g., the avoidance of certain words which form part of the names of deceased kings, &c. In England we hear people speak of "his satanic majesty" instead of "the devil" and to speak of "hell" to ears polite was considered by some a want of good manners. Speaking of the *Tabu* one writer says,—"Among the Singalese and Southern Hindus, the word *kapu*, which is the name of the scarlet string worn round the arm or wrist, to indicate that the wearer is engaged in a sacred cause and should not be interrupted, singularly enough, though with somewhat altered sense, recalls the name and purpose of the Polynesian *interdict*." This reminds us of a custom found among the Parisians who wear the *kurt* as an indispensable symbol of their religion. This *kurt* is formed of seventy-two fine woollen threads twisted together, and to neglect to put it on was

counted a grave offence in the time of the Vendidad, in fact he who neglected this duty was in danger, after the performance of certain acts, of falling into the hands of demons. But to return to China: the case of Siva strongly reminds us of the word *sin* in Chinese, meaning "to die." As the sound is unlucky not only is it frequently avoided when death is the subject of conversation, but other words such as *se*, "to send," take a new sound in order to avoid uttering an unlucky sound. Amongst boat-people, *tea* is often spoken of as *t'ai p'ing*, "great tranquillity," because *ch'a*, "tea," corresponds in tone with *ch'a*, "to examine," and boat-people dread the examinations to which they are subjected at the native custom houses. People speak euphemistically of the liver (*kon*) under the term *yun* because *kon* also means "dry," while *yun* means to moisten or bedew, to make fertile. The Jasmine is not called *muk li* by many people as the same sounds mean "to perish" &c., but *muk li* is used instead. By the way, it is not this an imitation of the Indian term for Jasmine, *2. malak*, *Kwan shu* (boiling water) is by boat-people called *shu shu*, because *kuang* means rough; *kuang shu* or empty hand is changed to *kat shu* and *kuang shu* to *kat shu*; "the tongue" becomes *ji* because *shu* also means to lose but *ji* "to reap benefit," and this latter *shu* (to lose) becomes *li* "to hear up." Several of these examples have already been given in the *China Review*, but they are only a few compared with the numbers yet uncollected from the lips of the people. Cp. Tylor's "Primitive Culture," 1. 80-1. It would be only a vain display of knowledge to cite all the examples and books we have collated in the course of extensive reading on the subject, but we may remark that Bunsen, Wilkinson, Gould and other equally well-known writers have not deemed it beneath them to notice such examples as have come across their path in the study of Egyptian, Semitic, Greek and other languages. We must leave what we had further to adduce on the subject till another occasion.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."] (Per E. E. A. & Co. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

LONDON, JAN. 14.
RUSSIAN FINANCE: WAR AND NAVAL BUDGETS INCREASED £11,000,000.
The Russian Budget for 1880 has been published. The revenue and expenditure are equal. The War and Naval Budgets are increased eleven millions.

THE KULDJA QUESTION AGAIN.
The *Golos* recommends the gradual cession of Kuldja to avoid disturbances on the frontier.

ILL-FEELING BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA: FRENCH INFLUENCE SUSPECTED.
The *Times*, in a leading article, states that the ill-feeling between Germany and Russia continues and that Germany suspects French influence.

THE "TIMES" ON THE AFGHAN DIFFICULTY.
The same paper urges a settlement of the Afghan difficulty.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next FRENCH MAIL may be expected to arrive here on or about Wednesday next, the 21st inst., by the M. M. steamer *Singha*, which left Singapore on 14th at daylight. She brings London dates up to Dec. 12.

We would remind our readers of "Professor" Illoilo's entertainment at the Temperance Hall to-night.

The *Iron Duke*, 14, Captain H. F. Cleveland, saluted the Commodore immediately on hoisting the flag at 8 o'clock this morning, he being the senior officer in the absence of the Admiral, who left for Singapore the other day.

We observed this morning that three 9-inch, 12-ton guns, are being moved from the Ordnance Stores to the Naval Yard and will be placed on board the *Iron Duke* to replace those we noted some days ago as being out of repair.

We are sorry to learn that, through the indisposition of one of the principal performers, the production of "The Sorcerer," by the Choral Society will be delayed for a few days. The performance will, in all likelihood, take place on Thursday week, the 29th instant; but early notice of the exact date will be given by advertisement. We may add that most of the seats have already been taken. Rehearsals will be held, as announced, this evening and Monday evening, but that fixed for Tuesday evening is abandoned.

We have to acknowledge, from the local agents of the Scottish Imperial Insurance Company, (Messrs Meyer & Co.), a copy of the Indian Prospectus of the Company, and a very handsome blotting book on the covers of which, beautifully illuminated, are given a Calendar for 1880 and full information as to the business of the Company. They also send us a neat book-mark, containing the national emblem entwined with a most aptly suggestive scroll,—"Our Life is but a span"—and on the reverse, the rates of insurance.—From the Royal Insurance Company, the local agents of which are Messrs Melchers & Co., we have a very chaste and richly ornamented diary for the year, with quite a mass of useful information in a well printed handbook of 84 pages.

THE Yacht Race which was unfinished on Saturday last came off to-day; the weather however was not favorable for displaying the sailing qualities of the three competitors, as the wind was shifting all through the race and came from all points of the compass. The *Naiad* was the first to pass the winning post, time 5h. 12m., the *Naomi* second 5h. 14m. 15s., the *Ariel*'s time being 5h. 87m.

A SAMPLE of how much difference in meaning is caused by the misprint of one word is to be found in our report of the Masonic Ball. In the postscript we wrote, referring to the soldiers stationed in the verandahs with strict injunctions to deal at once with any threatened fire, that "not one of these men left his post until every light had been put out" whereas the compositor makes us say "but one of these men left his post," &c. This correction is due to the men themselves, and we are sorry the slip passed, as early next morning enquiries were on foot for the supposed deserter's name. All these firemen were specially picked out, by the Colonel's instructions, for their good behaviour and general trustworthiness, being Good Templars and men who could be relied upon in any emergency. One and all they justified the confidence that had been placed in them by the Colonel. In referring to the G. L. Stewards we should have given six names instead of two. Bro. Bassell and Bro. Dr. Ayres, were, at Supper, in attendance on the D.D.G.M.'s table, the other four Stewards, Bro. Mosely, Bro. D. Sayle, Bro. P. A. da Costa and Bro. Starkey were in the body of the Theatre. The six Stewards preceded the Grand Master in all the processions.

The January Criminal Sessions will be opened on Monday next; the following is the Calendar for these Sessions:—

1. Peter Hardy and Cheung Aki; charged on three counts with (1) committing or (2) attempting to commit, and (3) conspiring to commit an unnatural offence. The first charge applies to the last prisoner, the second to the Chinaman, and the third to both prisoners.
2. Wong Yau, alias Li Afo; larceny.
3. Leung Ayan; larceny.
4. Ip Ahung; larceny.
5. Tang Ahung and Lam Ahung; (1) larceny from the person; (2) receiving stolen goods. The second charge is laid against the second prisoner only.

THE London Graphic to hand by the last mail has a portrait of Major O'Moore Creagh, who, on the recommendation of General Roberts, obtained his brevet Majority and was awarded the Victoria Cross for distinguished services in recent Kurrum Valley engagements. Major Creagh bears a striking resemblance to his brother, C. V. Creagh, Esq., our Acting Senior Police Magistrate. The *Graphic* has the following note:—

Major O'Moore Creagh, of the Bombay Staff Corps, who has just been promoted from the rank of Captain and awarded the decoration of the Victoria Cross for his distinguished conduct and bravery during the Afghan Campaign, is the son of the late Capt. Creagh, R.N., of Cahirbane, County Clare, Ireland. He received his military education, at Sandhurst in 1866, and formerly belonged to the 95th Regiment, but at the time of the outbreak of the Afghan war was serving with the Bombay Staff Corps. On the 25th of April last, he was left with 150 men of his battalion to protect the village of Kam Daka, on the Kabul River, and on the following morning was attacked by a large force of about 1,500 Mohomeds with whom the inhabitants took part. He was therefore compelled to retire from the village and took up a position in a cemetery close by, where his little force managed to hold the enemy at bay, several times repulsing them at the point of the bayonet until 8 o'clock on the afternoon, when another detachment came to his assistance from Daka and the Afghans were finally routed. The Commander in Chief in India, in reporting on the affair, expresses his opinion that but for the coolness, determination and gallantry of the highest order displayed by Capt. Creagh, the detachment under his command would in all probability have been cut off and destroyed.

H.R. Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to intimate, through Lieutenant-General Ponsonby, her approval and acceptance, with thanks, of a copy of Mr. Streeter's new work on "Precious Stones and Gems."—*Morning Post*.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.
This match was played to-day and a very late beginning made at 2 o'clock. The Club, with a strong batting team, raised two standards of "best on record," the total of 346 being the largest total on the ground, and the magnificent innings of Munro 157 not out, manipulated in his usual masterly manner (only one chance at 139) eclipsing the performances of all previous individual batsmen. The bowling of the Army and Navy was rather weak and some of their fielders were not quite up to the mark, but the majority pluckily stuck to their work and played an up-hill game with vigour and determination to the last.—We wish them first innings next time. The following is the score:—

THE CLUB.	
H. de C. Forbes, b Bennett	29
W. Hynes, run out	54
H. H. Taylor, c Thomas, b Clarke	54
S. M. Munro, not out	157
A. R. Blandy, c Clarke, b Tunstall	38
W. H. F. Darby, b Charley	1
J. West, c Stainforth, b Thomas	5
A. K. Travers, b Charley	8
W. Dunman, not out	26
H. A. Ritchie and another, did not bat	17
Byes 7, wides 10	17

ORIGINAL DOUBLE ACROSTICS.

ANSWER TO No. II.

P	O	P (C)
O	trant	O
P	alaestr	O
E	gg-ili	P

A correct answer has been received from "Canton."

ORIGINAL ACROSTIC, No. III.

An ancient man, with ringlets grey,
Sat lonely; and upon a tray
A broken cup and saucer stood;
The sight it did the old man good.
At length he started from his seat,
And gently tapping with his feet,
Began to hum an old refrain,—
This was the subject of the strain:—
"Ching-a-ring-a-ring-ching,
Feast of Lanterns,
What a crop of chop-sticks,
Hongs and gongs,
Hundred thousand Canton
Crickum-crankums
Hung amongst the bells
And ding dongs.
What a lot of Pekin-
Pots and pipkins,
Mandarins with pig-tails,
Kings and strings,
Funny little slop shops,
Cases, places,
Found with the saucers and tea-things.
Women with their ten toes
Tight tucked into
Tiddle toddle shoes,
One scarcely sees,
How they all came there's
Quite a wonder;
China must be broken
In pieces."

1.
With crutch and tooth-pick well equipped
They gaily down to "Prince's" tripped,
Or quickly on to Fulham trotted,
To see the trembling "blue-rock" potted;
With satin puffed, and languid leer
There sat the Lady Vere de Vere.
'Tis chiefly in Elysian Fields,
St. Germain's "ton" its fragrance yields.

2.
I saw her walking on the Ocean strand—
'Adieu! she cried, and waved her lily hand."

3.
There's many a Dolly Varden
To be seen at Baden Baden;
They go to drink the waters—
This flight of Albion's daughters.

4.
But on to Monaco,
If thou wilt have it so;
And should'st thou back the red,
My face will turn thy head.

5.
What visions of soufflé, ragouts et foie gras,
What harbour-for-intrigue, escalades et faux pas!

6.
"Up in a balloon, boys,
Up in a balloon."
You'll find it very soon, boys,
If you look into the moon.

7.
"You don't possess this?"
Then, Sir! you must pass
No more for a savant,
But simply an ass."

DUMPS' BABY.

Canton.

Jan. 16, 1880.

THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL.

Referring to my note of last evening, it may be well to allude to recent floating rumors of a sinister aspect as to the purpose of the warlike Gauls to construct a canal or moat to and or around the sacred edifice preparatory to the introduction of artillery and its constitution as a "Place of Arms," that this baseless fabric of visionary brains has melted into thin air in the light of more recent divination following the unveiling of the two spires of wondrous grace and subtle workmanship that so curiously typify the two Rams-horns and thus renewly invoke good influences of the air, the mountains and the sea over this fable-founded "City of Rams." Thus, to this imaginative, suspicious people a fresh anxiety may be a superstition, yet less harmful than a menacing, inflammatory rumor; and a moat being resolved into the proverbial mote, it is seen that the imaginary "Place of Arms" may rather be called a Place of Arms.

LI-LEONG-CHOL.

A letter from a former servant to his family here from Tam-chow in Kwang-si states of the above rebel chief, that being deserted by his followers and without food for days, he was captured in the mountains or voluntarily surrendered, and had been imprisoned to await the sentence from Peking. The same letter alludes to a great abundance of a new fish there, whose form is rather that of a huge head of a fish rather than a fully-formed one; in other words, an unfinished fish! Can they be "founders" that commingled in shoals have flounderingly dropped their tails and fins in the sea?

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)

Saturday, Jan. 17.

CUTTING BRANCHES.
Ho Ahau, a charmaker, unemployed, was charged with being in possession of two bundles of dried branches in Valley Road yesterday afternoon.

Defendant said he picked them up on the hill side. He is a charmaker, but as he is in the habit of smoking opium no one will employ him.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labor.

AN OLD GAOL BIRD.

Chun Ayau, a shoemaker, appeared charged with snatching twelve rapiers from the person of one Ali, a cook on board the S. S. Venice.

Complainant came ashore yesterday evening to purchase provisions, as the ship was to sail this afternoon. He went into a shop in Queen's Road Central, and untied a handkerchief in which he carried his money to pay for some purchases he had made. Defendant, with some others, was standing outside the shop and waiting an opportunity rushed in and dragged the handkerchief from witness.

A fireman from the same ship gave corroborative evidence.

Sergeant Livesey proved five previous convictions against the prisoner, the last involving an imprisonment of two years, which have only recently expired.

Defendant denied the charge, but admitted the previous convictions.

His Worship now sentenced the defendant to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

STEALING WOOD.

Fong Ashu, a coolie, was charged with stealing a piece of wood the property of a contractor.

Defendant admitted the charge and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(News.)

Mr. Hannon's award in the case of the *Bonita* v. *Yung ching* collision, was delivered on the 10th inst.; it is as follows:—

"1.—That both the schooner *Bonita* and the steamer *Yung ching* were to blame for the collision in the said agreement mentioned.—The *Bonita* inasmuch as she was bound to exhibit a flare-up light every fifteen minutes, and omitted to do so, and did by such omission contribute to the said collision. The *Yung ching*, inasmuch as she proceeded up the river, under the circumstances, at too great a speed, did not keep a sufficiently careful look-out, and did not reverse her engines upon the collision appearing imminent, and by such conduct contributed to the said collision.

"2.—That each party should pay their own costs; and that the costs of the reference arbitration and award should be equally divided.

(Courier.)

About ten o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., the pilot in charge of the pilot boat No. 7 observed, about five miles N.W. by W. of the North Saddle Lighthouse, the end of a mizen topmast and the end of a lower topmast yard above the level of the water. On sounding round the spot there were found to be 12 fathoms of water, and on a line between the spars, three and a half fms. five and seven fathoms, the lead seemed to fall on wood. It was supposed that the mast and yard were parts of the British barque *Jard Phillips* from the position in which they were situated with regard to the Side Saddle Island, where wreckage had previously drifted supposed to have belonged to that vessel.

LI YANG-TS'AI.

The N. C. D. News, writing on the capture of this rebel, congratulates the Government at having got rid of an opponent who at one time threatened to prove formidable. Li was by no means an ordinary rebel; he had served for years in the Imperial army, and knew the strength as well as the weakness of the system he attempted to upset. He had risen to high rank as a soldier, as high nearly as he could hope to attain, and though this did not give him the position awarded to civil rank, it still made him a person of consideration. He was in the ranks of the army a man well thought of and trusted by his colleagues, and admired and loved by his troops. Much surprise was therefore felt when Li, driven to insubordination by the machinations of the provincial Government, resigned his allegiance and professed himself a competitor for the throne of Annam. It was felt that the pretence was only a blind, and that under cover of operations against Annam, he was really preparing an insurrection in China itself. The first attempts of the provincial Government to get hold of Li were not very promising. Of three officers sent with a body of troops to attack him, but one returned with a handful of followers. On being upbraided, he said his colleagues had gone over bodily with their troops to the enemy, and that the greater portion of his own soldiers had followed the example. Had he not brought back the few who remained faithful, they in the end would have gone over, and he himself might have been compelled to follow their example. Li had probably seen enough of the mistakes of the Taiping rebels to guard against their errors. As soon as he gained a footing, he set himself to make friends with the people, and allowed no plundering on the part of his forces. He also seems to have made an effort to open communication with the sea with the object of being in a position to obtain reinforcements and arms, but being unsuccessful in this he had to confine himself to acting on the defensive. It was probably from no want of knowledge of the danger that he adopted this course. Nothing is more fatal to the prospects of an insurgent army than being compelled to act defensively, and Li's case was no exception. On the other hand the provincial authorities knew that every day of inaction added to their strength, and that the army which would desert to an active insurgent in the field, could be depended on when the enemy was pressed in a corner, without the power to escape. From time to time the capture of Li has been announced but afterwards contradicted, but it seems likely that it may now be accepted as a fact. Li Yang-ts'ai was

personally too well known to permit of a substitute being palmed off in his place; so that the unfortunate who has now fallen to the tender mercies of a Chinese official as a captive is almost certainly the leader of the late rebellion. Politically he has committed a crime of the deepest hue, and this is held by all Governments to justify the severest penalties. The cruelties in the repression of the rebellion in Yunnan were of the most revolting description, and included the innocent as well as the guilty. In fact, South-western Yunnan has been reduced to a solitude. It is not of much service pointing out how contrary to the interests of the Chinese Government are these atrocities, but we may express the hope that some little discrimination may be exercised in regard to the partakers in Li's rebellion, and that mercy be extended to those who were not ringleaders in the movement.

The varying changes of circumstances of persons in the Colony were fully illustrated in our Police Court during the past few days, says the *Globe Standard*, in the transposition of places occupied by the same persons. Yesterday there were two Magistrates sitting on the Bench, who had been recently committed for trial, one for forcible entry and the other for riotous conduct; while the counsel for the prosecution in a case of fraud had himself been committed for trial, in the same Court the evening before.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, January 17.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...\$590
" Old " cash... 550
" New Bazaar, cash... 562½
" Old " cash... 642½
" New Malwa, credit... 735
" Allowance... 785
" Old Malwa, credit... 775 a 780
" Allowance... Teels.

Exchange.

Bank, Wire... 3/0
" Demand... 3/0
" 30 days' sight... 3/1
" 4 months' sight... 3/10 a 3/10
Credits, 4... 3/10
Documentary, 4 months' sight... 3/10
India, Wire... 226
" demand... 226½
Shanghai, demand... 73½
" 80 days' sight... 74
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine... 27
Sovereigns... 5.24.

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 62½ prem. sellers.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,425, sales.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,325, sales.
North China Ins. Co., \$1,200, sales.
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., \$1,740
Chinese Insurance Co., \$300, ex divi.
H. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$825, sales.
China Fire Ins. Co., \$22½, sellers.
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 10½ prem. sales.
H. K. C. M. S.-boat Co., \$23 prem. buyers.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, \$11
China Coast St. Nav. Co., \$109
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$66
China Sugar Refining Co., \$160, sales.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal.
Do. of 1877, do.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, January 17.
BAROMETER.—9 A.M. ... 30.330
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.260
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.260
THERMOMETER.—9 A.M. ... 58
Do. 1 P.M. ... 62
Do. 4 P.M. ... 62
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 55
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 57
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 57
Do. Minimum ... 52
Do. Minimum over night ... 68

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.		
Left.	Name.	From.
May.		
6, Alexander,		Penarth
31, Newcastle,		Antwerp
June.		
27, Pym,		Antwerp
July.		
19, Comus,		Glasgow
24, Primrose,		Penarth
Aug.		
9, Eliz. Rickmers,		Penarth
15, Minnie Carvill,		Cardiff
17, Coldstream,		Antwerp
Sept.		
13, Recla,		Penarth
13, Carmelita & Ida,		Cuxhaven
20, Lucia,		London
28, Livingston,		Cuxhaven
Oct.		
3, Parnas,		Cardiff
9, Ganymede (s.),		Liverpool
16, Peru,		Flushing
17, Chili,		Antwerp
24, West Glen,		London
25, Palestine,		New York
25, James S. Stone,		
26, Bernhard Carl, (for Swat w)		Penarth
30, Marie Luise,		Antwerp
Nov.		
5, Ksambina (s.)		London
11, Nautilia,		Hamburg
16, Elinda,		Penarth
19, Joseph,		Flushing
23, Fleders,		Antwerp
25, Carl Ritter,		Hamburg
25, Formosa,		

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.	
Penmure Castle.	Glenlyon.
Flintshire.	Benary.
Sailing Vessels.	
Crossfield.	Sumatra.
William Ritson.	Morua.
Elbrek.	
At Liverpool.	
Lyases (s.)	Sarpedon (s.)
Liam (c)	Castillo (s.)
At Hamburg.	
Agara	River Logan.
Idia (s.)	Hansa.
At Antwerp.	
General Fairchild.	Steelfield.
ora.	Singapore.
Highmoor.	Vale of Nith.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 14th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 6 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redrafted correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Asiaticall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.):—

Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None. 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 4 4 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—

Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, 30 34
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8
Registration, 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract-Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 2 2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Coochin China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2
Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—

1st.—The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd.—It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unsheeted.

3rd.—The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th.—A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper.

The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either with a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing, or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed, or an enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the senders account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Ports (Homes in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fakhoh, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca). They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

5. The Philippines Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any way to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any other person, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch.

Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have been paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter

The following Regulations as to the indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was accurately enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

6. The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

7. The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch.

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To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

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1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was accurately enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

6. The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

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By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch.

Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Class.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Bombay	2 h	Goggins	Brit. str.	740	Jan. 15	Kwok Acheong	Saloon	
Claverhouse	5 h	Brown	Brit. str.	784	Jan. 15	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Shanghai	
Conquest	5 h	Elphick	Brit. str.	318	Jan. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Holchow & Halphong	
Emu	5 h	Blanco	Span. str.	222	Jan. 17	Remedios & Co.	Amoy and Manila	
Fame	5 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	Jan. 10	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	Tug Flying To-morrow
Fung-shun	4 h	Andrew	Brit. str.	863	Jan. 9	O. S. S. Co.	Yokohama & San F. class	To-day
Gaelic	5 h	Adley	Brit. str.	1712	Jan. 14	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama & Hiogo	To-day
Glengary	5 h	Adley	Brit. str.	1263	Jan. 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
Glengary	5 h	Adley	Brit. str.	1725	Jan. 16	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Hual-fuen	5 h	Wilson	Brit. str.	984	Jan. 14	Kwok Acheong	Holchow	To-morrow
Kiang-shun	5 h	Love	Brit. str.	159	Jan. 14	Kwok Acheong	Australian Ports	24th inst.
Memmit	5 h	Ellis	Brit. str.	1247	Jan. 13	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Coast Ports	18th, daylight
Nama	5 h	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	Jan. 13	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	To-day
Noma	5 h	Love	Brit. str.	606	May	31 Kwok Acheong	Nagasaki	To-day
Paladin	5 h	Parke	Brit. str.	897	Jan. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Sea Gull	5 h	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar.	China Traders Insurance Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Suez	5 h	Eaton	Brit. str.	1390	Jan. 3	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Mulla	K'loon Dock
Suez	5 h	Reeves	Brit. str.	1000	Jan. 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.	K'loon Dock	K'loon Dock
Suez	5 h	Hutchinson	Brit. str.	820	Jan. 4	Butterfield & Swire	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-morrow
Thal	5 h	Peters	Brit. str.	820	Dec.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Swatow	To-morrow
Yonk	5 h	Rhode	Brit. str.	1271	Jan. 4	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Yottag	5 h	McDougall	Brit. str.	286	Jan. 15	Kwok Acheong		
Sailing Vessels								
Alden Bessie	4 k	Noyes	Amer. bgo.	842	Dec.	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Alfred	4 k	Killoran	Amer. bgo.	873	Dec.	6 Vogel & Co.	New York	
Bonnie	4 k	Wassonburg	Ger. bgo.	524	Dec.	12 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Havre	
Bua Caro	2 k	Wange	Siam. bgo.	338	Jan.	2 Chinese		For Sale
Carl	4 k	Thomsen	Ger. bgo.	225	Dec.	20 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		For Sale
Chamou Kamye	2 k	Stolze	Siam. bgo.	480	Dec.	15 Yuen, Fat Hong		
Chooa	4 k	Kenneth	Brit. bgo.	284	July	18 Vogel & Co.	New York	
City of Boston	8 k	Roby	Amer. sh.	1002	Nov.	29 Vogel & Co.	London	
Claro Babuyan	4 k	Polson	Brit. bgo.	358	Nov.	9 Vogel & Co.	London	
Duke of Abercorn	8 k	Binnie	Brit. sh.	1049	Nov.	9 Vogel & Co.	London	
Elizabeth Childs	3 k	Lindbergh	Brit. bgo.	351	Dec.	5 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Cebu	To-day
Empire	7 k	Leckie	Amer. sh.	1131	Jan.	3 Wieler & Co.	New York	
Emulation	8 k	Guan	Brit. bgo.	446	Nov.	20 Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Frederick Perthes	5 k	Walter	Ger. bgo.	360	Jan.	14 Chinese	Hamburg	
Frolich	4 k	Schoer	Ger. bgo.	670	Dec.	24 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Taiwan	Cleared.
Garibaldi	8 k	Forbes	Amer. bgo.	1081	Jan.	16 Melchers & Co.		
Glandinorwig	3 k	Jones	Brit. bgo.	542	Nov.	25 Wo Tye Hong		
Golia	2 k	Danzon	Siam. bgo.	241	Nov.	26 Vogel & Co.		
Hanconie	5 k	Schiphout	Amer. bgo.	865	Dec.	11 Melchers & Co.		
Haydn Brown	7 k	Havener	Amer. bgo.	405	Oct.	20 Vogel & Co.		
Hazi Holme	3 k	Millican	Swed. bgo.	2-9	Dec.	26 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Hermane	2 k	Comuzan	Ger. bgo.	350	Jan.	5 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Hermane	4 k	Meyer	Ger. bgo.	767	Dec.	26 Siemens & Co.		
Hesperus	7 k	Specht	Amer. sh.	1352	June	19 Vogel & Co.	London	
Highlander	4 k	Campbell	Brit. sh.	685	Dec.	9 Vogel & Co.		
John Nicholson	7 k	Hutchinson	Brit. bgo.	287	Jan.	13 Chinese	Hamburg	
Lady Aberdoun	8 k	Hallett	Amer. bgo.	782	Jan.	15 Captains	San Francisco	
Mabel	3 k	Breckwoldt	Ger. bgo.	358	Jan.	10 Jarlowitz & Co.		
Maro Polo	7 k	Barking	Brit. bgo.	815	Jan.	13 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
May J. Leslie	7 k	Walsh	Brit. sh.	1191	Dec.	12 Russell & Co.		
Minilox	2 k	Michelsen	Siam. bgo.	570	Dec.	27 Chinese	New York	
Mining Star	2 k	Hall	Amer. sh.	637	Nov.	30 Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	Cleared.
Moss B. Tower	4 k	Bluge	Ger. bgo.	299	Nov.	12 Vogel & Co.	London	
Papa	5 k	Bannau	Ger. bgo.	348	Dec.	28 Jarlowitz & Co.		
Prince Frederick	4 k	Clague	Brit. sh.	1490	Dec.	29 Vogel & Co.		
Saml. D. Carleton	4 k	Freeman	Amer. bgo.	884	Nov.	26 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Hamburg	
Sophie	4 k	Bang	Ger. bgo.	209	Dec.	2 Jarlowitz & Co.	San Francisco	
Southern Cross	7 k	Hubb	Amer. sh.	1129	Oct.	15 Russell & Co.		
Spartan	8 k	Vincent	Amer. sh.	81	Aug.	27 W. H. Ray		
Sumatra	3 k	Blough	Amer. sh.	1000	Sept.	5 Russell & Co.		
Tatar	4 k	Kaemona	Ger. bgo.	256	Jan.	17 Melchers & Co.	London	
Vila de Rivadavia	3 k	Camus	Span. bgo.	274	Jan.	15 Brandao & Co.		
Widow	4 k	Barker	Brit. bgo.	466	Nov.	28 Vogel & Co.		
WHAMPOA								
Futaleia	5 k	Cooper	Brit. bgo.	693	Dec.	15 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Esperia	5 k	Johannsen	Ger. str.	1136	Jan.	9 Siemens & Co.	Tientsin	
Roderick Hay	5 k	Nicolson	Brit. bgo.	290	Jan.	14 Turner & Co.		
CANTON								
Yagaze	5 k	Schultze	Brit. str.	782	Jan.	14 Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	

Mer- f-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Growler	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Jan. 16	C. E. D. Willcox
Hart	7 h	British	gun vessel	684	4	120	Dec. 31	R. Evans
Iron Duke	7 c	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	5430	14	800	Dec. 18	Henry F. Cleveland
Kerguelen	7 c	French	corvette	2591	...	...	...	Mathew
Moussie	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Pag-chou-hai	K. D.	Chinese	revenue cruiser	600	4	120	Nov. 8	C. H. Palmer
Rhmond	6 c	U. S.	frigate	2000	...	...	Jan. 2	A. E. K. Benham
Victor Emanuel	5 k	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	...	...	Commodore Smith

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Ihang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire	An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godsell
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Kin Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	Ladavour	Kwok Acheong	Ching-pu	180	6	60	...
Spark	314	Degen	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Tung Ting	280	Hayland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
White Cloud	180	Brown	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Yotsai	180	Brown	Kwok Acheong	Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
				Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
				Sul-tsing	180	4	60	J. B. Murray
				Tsing-po	100	6	60	Bessard
								Ching

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.				MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.			
*Anchises	for London, &c.	*H. O. Orsted	Chinese	Tungsin	British	U. S. corvette	...
*Kin Nanxing	for Shanghai	*Iwai-yuen	Chinese	Wenchow	British	H. M. corvette	...
Charley	for Shanghai	*Kaisar-i-Hind	Chinese	*Yangtze	Chinese	U. S. corvette	...
Kolga	for Shanghai	Kiang-ching	Chinese	Yunging	Chinese	Russian gunboat	...
Hedvig	for Shanghai	Kiang-kwan	Chinese				
Lapwing	H. M. gunboat	Kiang-plau	Chinese				
		Kiang-ping	Chinese				
		Kiang-tung	Chinese				
		Lee-yuen	Chinese				
		Orissa	Chinese				
		Pantah	Chinese				
		Peiho	Chinese				
		Ping-on	Chinese				
		Sin Nanxing	Chinese				
		Tahyew	Chinese				
		Taku	Chinese				
		Tenoor	Chinese				

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, January 17th, 1880.

At 1060 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, lb.	350 300	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, "	225 200	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, "	200 170	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170 160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, "	140 130	鹹牛肉
" Roast, "	150 140	燒牛肉
" Soup, "	90 80	湯肉
" Steak, "	150 140	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, per set	50 40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300 270	牛脚
" " corned, "	300 270	鹹牛脚
" Head, "	750 700	牛頭
" Heart, "	130 120	牛心
" Hump, Salt, catty	130 120	牛肩
" Feet, "	50 45	牛脚
" Kidneys, "	60 50	牛腰
" Tail, "	100 90	牛尾
" Liver, catty	80 70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55 45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, lb.	300 270	花旗火腿
" Chinese, "	200 180	金華火腿
" English, "	350 320	羊牌骨
Mutton Chop, "	180 160	羊排
" Leg, "	180 160	羊排
" Shoulder, "	140 120	羊排
Pigs' Chittlings, catty	70 60	猪手
" Feet, "	100 90	猪脚
" Egs, "	110 100	猪脚
" Head, "	90 80	猪頭
" Heart, "	60 50	猪心
" Kidneys, "	100 90	猪腰
" Liver, lb.	120 110	猪肝
Pork Chop, catty	160 150	猪排
" Corned, "	150 140	鹹猪肉
" Leg, "	160 150	猪排
" Fat or Lard, "	110 100	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450 400	羊頭脚
" Heart, "	50 40	羊心
" Kidneys, "	70 60	羊腰
" Liver, lb.	140 130	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, each	\$2.41.25	猪仔
Suet, Beef, lb.	120 110	生牛油
" Mutton, "	110 100	生羊油
Sweet Bread, catty	130 120	牛核
Veal, "	140 130	牛仔肉
Poultry.		
Carons, catty	200 180	雞
Deer, Shanghai, each	\$2.50 \$2	鹿
Doves, "	each 100 90	鴿
Ducks, catty	110 100	鴨
Eggs, Hen, doz.	100 90	雞蛋
Fowls, catty	160 150	雞
Geese, "	120 110	鴨
Partridges, each	800 250	鴿
Pheasants, Shanghai, pair	700 600	上海山雞
Pigeons, each	130 120	白鴿
Quail, "	80 70	鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, "	600 500	省城兔
Rabbits, Shanghai, "	500 400	沙兔
Snipe, each	90 80	水鴨仔
Teal, "	150 140	火鴨公
Turkeys, Cock, catty	500 400	火鴨
" Hen, "	350 300	火鴨
Wild Duck, pair	700 600	水鴨
" Goose, each	700 600	雁
Woodcock, Shanghai, each	400 -	上海活角
Fish.		
Bombay Ducks, per hundred	250 200	肚魚
Bream, catty	90 80	鯽魚
Carp, "	90 80	鯽魚
Catfish, "	50 45	鯽魚
Codfish, Salt, "	160 150	鹹魚
Crabs, "	100 80	蟹
Cuttle Fish, "	70 60	墨魚
Dace, "	80 70	黃魚
Dog Fish, "	50 40	長倒沙
Dory, "	120 -	跌馬芒
Eels, Congor, "	60 50	海鰻
" Fresh water, "	120 100	淡水鰻
" Silver, "	140 120	白鰻
File Fish, Large, "	160 140	刺皮魚
" Small, "	100 80	鮮魚仔
Frogs, "	140 120	田雞
Garoupa, "	120 -	石斑魚
Gudgeon, "	80 -	白哈魚
Gurnard, "	80 70	紅魚
Haddock, "	90 80	黃花魚
Herrings, fresh, "	80 70	黃鰻
Labrus, "	80 70	生魚
Live Fish, "	120 110	龍蝦
Lobsters, "	110 100	龍蝦
Mackerel, "	80 70	方紙
Mullet, "	70 60	鰻魚
Oysters, "	120 110	新安鰻肉
Parrot Fish, "	110 100	鰻魚

Perch,	catty	80	70	頭鱸
Pike,	"	110	100	鱸魚
Plaice,	"	90	80	花斑魚
Pomfret, White	"	120	110	黑鰻
Pomfret, Black	"	100	90	明蝦
Prawns,	"	110	100	琵琶沙
Ray,	"	80	70	瓦石狗公
Rock Fish,	"	90	80	森馬友魚
Roach,	"	110	100	鯪魚
Salmon, Salt water,	"	130	120	鯪魚
Shark young,	"	50	40	鯪魚
Salmon, Canton,	"	110	100	鹹魚
Salt Fish,	"	120	90	鹹魚
Skate,	"	60	50	鰻魚
Shrimps,	"	70	60	蝦
Snapper,	"	100	90	立魚
Soles, Fresh	"	100	90	撻沙魚
Tench,	"	110	100	鯪魚
Turbot,	"	140	—	左口魚
Turtles, small, fresh water, each		300	250	腳魚
Whiting,	"	100	90	虫鱗
Fruits.				菓子
Aleurites,	catty	70	60	菜
Apples, California,	"	160	100	石果
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,	"	25	20	舊省山平菓
Chestnuts,	"	100	90	金城菓
Citron, Green,	"	100	90	香菓
Coconuts	each	50	—	椰子
Currants, 2 lbs. bottle		400	350	細洋菓
Dates,	"	500	400	洋菓
Figs, Dried, box		750	—	無花菓
Lemons, China,	catty	60	50	檸檬
" Peel, bottle		750	600	桔餅
Lidhees, Dried,	catty	200	150	荔枝乾
Loong Ngan, Dried,	"	800	250	龍眼乾
Olives,	"	50	40	白櫻
Oranges, Canton,	"	35	30	省城橙
" Sweet,	"	80	70	新村會甜橙
" Coolie Mandarin,	"	30	—	橙
" Peel, bottle		750	600	橙皮
" Kum-kwat,	catty	70	60	金橘
" Mandarin,	"	90	80	朱砂梨
Pears, Nankin,	"	80	70	南天梨
" Tientain,	"	140	120	天津雪梨
Pine-apples,	"	60	50	本地酸羅
Plantains, common	"	20	—	大沙蕉
" Fragrant,	"	35	30	乾蕉
Prunes, Dried,	bottle	300	250	乾梅
Pumelo, Flat,	each	60	50	斗柚
" Amoy,	"	60	50	夏門柚
Quince, Canton,	"	60	50	萬壽木
Tamarinds,	catty	60	50	酸子
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	600	500	珠提乾
" New Pudding, lb.		150	120	珠提乾
Walnuts,	catty	120	100	合桃
Vegetables.				菜蔬
Artichokes, Shanghai,	catty	70	60	了治竹
Asparagus,	tin	450	400	龍鬚菜
Bamboo Shoots,	catty	80	70	竹筍
Beans, sprout,	"	20	15	芽菜
" broad,	"	40	30	面豆
" French, Macao,	"	50	40	澳門邊豆
Beet Root, Japan,	each	25	20	日本紅菜
Brassica,	catty	12	10	白菜
Brijoles,	"	40	30	紅茄
Cabbage, Canton, White,	"	20	—	黃上海白菜
" Shanghai,	"	100	50	上海椰菜
" Turnip, S'hai, each	"	20	—	上海芥蘭
" Macao,	"	100	50	澳門椰菜
Cauliflower,	"	120	60	椰菜花
Carrots, English,	catty	35	30	本地路花
Celery, Chinese,	"	20	—	本地芹
Celery, English,	"	110	100	番芹
Chilies, Dried,	"	120	110	辣椒乾
" Fresh,	"	60	50	新黃瓜
Cucumbers,	"	80	70	鮮瓜
Curry Stuff English,	"	60	50	加厘材料
Egg Plant,	"	40	35	矮瓜
Ginger, old,	"	30	25	薑
" young,	"	30	25	新子薑
Green Sprouts	"	20	15	芥蘭
Green Peas,	"	50	45	荷蘭豆
Horse Radish, Shanghai,	"	180	—	大羅菜
Lettuce, Chinese	"	20	—	唐人生菜
" English,	each	10	—	來路生菜
Onions, Bombay	catty	80	70	洋蔥頭
" Green	"	25	20	生蔥
Parley, Chinese,	"	40	35	莧菜
" English,	bunch	10	—	莧菜
Paranips, Shanghai,	catty	120	110	洋芋
Potatoes, Japanese,	"	20	18	日本薯
" California,	"	20	15	金山薯
" Macao,	"	20	—	澳門薯
Radishes, White,	"	80	25	白蘿蔔
" Red, English,	dozen	30	—	紅波羅
Splnago,	catty	20	—	排羅
Turnips, English,	each	20	15	排羅
" China,	catty	10	—	番薯
Tomatoes,	"	50	30	番薯
Water Cross,	bunch	20	10	西洋菜